#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### Gold, 164.

From the Tribune. The specie exported on freight from this port and Boston within the last five weeks sums up as fellows:-

 
 Week ending May 19.
 \$8,763,295

 Week ending May 26.
 11.354,840

 Week ending June 2.
 6373,278

 Week ending June 9.
 5,835,300

 Week ending June 16.
 6,153,199
 

None will doubt that our total export of gold and silver for these five weeks has exceeded our imports by at least forty millions of dollars.

During these weeks the premium on gold has worked steadily upward from 294 to 64, which

was the closing rate last evening.

This rise involves dearer bread for the laborer's children, scantier or shabbier clothing for the farmer's wife and daughters. It reduces by nearly a quarter the actual compensation of every man in the United States who is at work by the year or month at a fixed salary or rate of wages. It involves more brokerage and stock gambling, with less wheat growing and pork packing. Already it is cheaper for our publish-ers to have their books printed in London than at home; very soon, orders will go out to London and Paris for the made-up clothing of our families. How long this can go on without involving us in general bankrupcy, we will not say; but the end is inevitable.

say; but the end is inevitable.

'Increase the tariff," say thousands; and we heartily agree with them. Increase the tariff promptly and heavily, so as to stop the importation of millions on millions' worth of metals and fabrics, knickknacks and gewgaws, that we should either make at home or do without. If the duty on every article which we can make at home—that is, every one which could be made here with as little labor as elsewhere—were doubled this day, it would be a blessed thing for our country and every part of it.

But it is idle to stop leaks in one side of the ship and leave a chasm or ritt in the other. We

must contract our currency—contract it sharply and largely—or protection will prove of no avail. The blindness or madness on this point of the Pennsylvanians in Congress passes all bounds of credibility. We cannot comprehend them, and

have given up the attempt.

Gentlemen in Congress! most of you will ere long meet the laborers for wages at the polls. If you think 60 or 70 per cent, premium on gold, with inevitably corresponding prices for food and clothing, will commend you to their favor, you are wouldy in error. We entreat you not to leave Washington without giving the Secretary of the Treasury all the power to contract and to fund that he will accept. You cannot afford to leave matters as they are; and—what is of far more consequence-the country cannot afford it. Be wise in time!

#### War in Europe - Its Effect Upon This Country. From the Times.

Of course, those who talked of the efficacy of a Congress as an agency for averting the threatened hostilities, assail the course of Austria in refusing to be a party to its deliberations. Having affirmed the value of diplomacy as a peacemaker between nations prepared for war, they are bound to condemn the power whose decision leaves no visible alternative but a resort to arms. And yet these complainants against Austria beg the whole question. They assume the probability of peace as the result of a Conference, and on this hypothesis construct their argument. But suppose the probability to lie in the opposite direction—what then? Suppose, as may tairly be supposed, than an assemblage of diplomatists at Paris, now, ended as did the Conterence which sat in London on the Danish question, and as every Conference held in similar circumstances has ended, during the lifetime of the present generation-what then becomes of the obstinacy, the guilt, the mad-ness of Austria? Does not her refusal to participate in a proceeding which, judged by modern example, could hardly be otherwise than futile, assume the aspect of wisdom and dignity? For, if there is to be war, the sooner it comes the better for Austria. Her preparations are in advance of Prussia, and vastly more complete than those of Italy; so that delay would mure to the advantage of her antagonists. Besides, her finances, already reputed bankrupt, cannot bear up indefinitely under an unproductive strain; she must light soon or disarm, and to her, just now, the former would be the preferable event. Her forces may not be able to advance further into Italy without provoking French interier ence, but as against Prussia there need be no

such restraint. From another point of view the policy of Austria is reasonable enough. Of what possible avail can be a Congress unless the basis of discussion be settled beforehand? Austria asked not only that it should be settled, but that it should be settled on a principle applicable alike to each of the powers preparing for war. As explained by Mr. Gladstone in the House of commons, Austria required an assurance that 'all the powers which were to take part in the projected conference should be ready to re-nounce the pursuit of any special or particular interest to the detriment of the general tranquility;" not an extravagant request surely, or one to which the promoters of a Conference really intended to promote general as opposed to local or dynastic interests would be likely to object. The fact that the condition thus proposed has led to the abandonment of the project, prima facia evidence of its sinister origin

It implies either that the Conference would be at liberty to revise everything, which means to unsettle everything, or that Prussis and Italy were to be permitted to seek a "territorial aug-mentation of power" with no possibility of assigning to Austria an equivalent. While, then, the traditional policy of Austria can have few admirers on a republican continent, let us be so far just as to admit the seeming equity of the ground upon which her statesmen stand in rela-tion to the proposed Conference. They may have incurred the immediate responsibility of precipitating war, but only the superficial observer can be deceived by the hollow lamentations in which the pro-Prussian press are including on the subject. Austria will indeed have responsibility to bear, but at least it must be shared to the fullest extent by Prussia.

Removed from all but remote danger of being dragged into the conflict, England is inclined to calculate only the chances in their relation to trade and finance. Whether the expectation that good instead of evil will accrue, since the existing uncertainty will be terminated, is certainly open to decate. The influences at work are too many and too deeply seated to encourage a very sanguine feeling, though after all there may be business sagacity in a suggestion which implies the absence of any very formi-

dable source of financial difficulty.

And on this side of the Atlantic what may be looked for as a consequence of the war which, to all human judgment, is inevitable? Temporary inconvenience there may be a necessity rary inconvenience there may be a necessity for caution there unquestionably is; but as yet it is difficult to trace anything likely to produce extended difficulty. There may be a slight drain for gold; amidst the panic which almost always accompanies the outbreak of hostilities, there may be damage to the European value of our securities; there may be a possible return of considerable amounts from Germany, where a disposition to hoard will soon be visible. But these are probabilities which should occasion nothing like alarm. Any depreciation of our securities abroad will be temporary, and will be followed by a rebound when the first flush of alarm shall have passed away. And for other temporary was shall have the first flush of alarm shall have passed away.

influence transactions, whether in goods, gold, or stocks. This is not a time for blind and reckless speculation, and he who would at this moment promote it is doing his utmost to hasten and intensity disaster. The conservation which should control our politics is in times like these needed most organily in our exchanges, our marts, and in the arrangements of every business man. With prodence, we shall witness the conflict from afar, not only uninjured, but ultimately beneated. But all depends upon prodence.

# The European Question in a Revolution-ary Point of View.

From the Herald. The cause of republicanism in Europe has unquestionably much to gain from the war which is now impending. Its progress had been impeded by a variety of influences, among which the most prominent were the success of Napoleon's foreign and domestic policy, and the Rebellion in this country. With the blunders, however, committed by the Emperor in connection with Mexico, and the triumph of our Government over the dangers by which it was assailed, the hopes of the European republicans began to revive. In the results of the one they found ground for the belief that the popular prestige of Napoleon had become weakened, while in the other they obtained a practical de-monstration of the force and value of the princiles to which they attach their faith. Unquestionably the magnificent spectacle of

courage, hopefulness, and resolution presented by the American people throughout the late struggle won them many admirers outside of the republican ranks, but without success it would have failed to have gained them as converts. In proportion to the magnitude of that success has been the effect of the reaction. Those who were partisans of monarchical forms, as offering the only sure guarantees of stability, have had their faith shaken, while those who were wavering between the two systems have frankly gone over to the republican. What, therefore, at one time seemed destined to disourage and suspend the progress of democratic ideas in Europe has, in reality, given them an impetus which a quarter of a century of quiet working would have failed to impart to them.

In the war which is about to commence, republicanism finds fresh grounds for hopefulness and rejoicing. With suicidal blinaness the Gov-ernments which are its most formidable obstacles are rushing on to their destruction. The magnitude of their armaments, so far from being source of discouragement, is, in reality, that on which the European democracy places most dependence for the success of its Its leaders know that so long as the theory of the balance of power is adhered to and maintained, there will be but little chance for the success of their schemes. Let it be disturbed or broken up, and they will begin to make their power left. Already we see in Italy and in Hungary the republican element appealed to for support. Let the European democrats only be true to the cause, and refuse to allow themselves to be made use of by distressed despotisms, and they will by-and-by have the game in their own

hands. During the war their attitude should be one simply of preparation and watchtulness. It is when the period of exhaustion sets in after a prolonged and desperate struggle that they can best attain their ends. All the Governments of Europe, constitutional as well as despotic, are trembling at the prospect that awaits them. Staggering under a weight of debt that has become intolerable to their people, the enor-mous additions that will be made to it by the cest of a general war will bring them into a condition of hopeless bankruptcy, and in its train, as we all know, follows revolution.

England flatters herself that she may escape these dangers, but it is doubtful. In abdicating her functions as a first-class power, and refusing to take her share in an effort to maintain the public peace, she invites and will unquestionably provoke aggression. The pusilianimous course she is pursuing has been prompted by the selfish lears of her aristocracy. They are apprehensive that any further addition to a debt which keeps three-fourths of her population in a condition bordering on pauperism will bring about revolution, and a consequent loss of their privileges. One would suppose that, moved by such fears, they would be disposed, by a relaxation of the restrictions in the elective franchise to conciliate, as far as possible, the good-will of asses. With a blindness only equal to that which is impelling the European despots into a suicidal struggle, they refuse to concede to the people, whom they fear, the moderate concessions which they ask. It is needless for us to dwell on the results of such an infatuated policy.

Suffice it to say that it will serve to hasten the sacrifices which they would postpone. Let Great Britain become involved in these compli-cations—an event almost certain—and her condition at home will be anything but secure. With Ireland possessing the elements of a formi-dable insurrectionary organization, with the English working classes discontented and en-raged at the deteat of their demands for an extension of the franchise, and with Canada calling loudly for protection against Fenian raids, she will not find her people disposed to put up much longer with a system of government which neither assures respect abroad nor happiness or security at home. Of all the countries of Europe there is not one, perhaps, that is riper for revo-lution than Eugland. She might escape it by the prudence and generosity of her ruling classes; but, judging from their course on the Retorm bill and the Irish Church question, we are justified in saying that she will, in all pro-bability, take the lead in the vital political changes which the approaching war is likely to bring about.

# Jefferson Davis.

From the World. The treatment of Mr. Davis at Fortress Monroe, as detailed in the new book by the surgeon on duty at that post, will be a topic of censure on the other side of the Atlantic, and wherever, on this side, the sentiment of humanity to the fallen is accompanied by moral courage. If, in this long confinement, there had been no violation of the ordinary decencies of a detention previous to trial, there would still be just grounds of complaint. These were so cogently presented by the Tribune in connection with the question of bail, that we will make no attempt to fortify them, deeming it more seasonable at present, to restrict our remarks to the "secrets of the prison-house," unfolded in

Doctor Craven's book. The legality of Mr. Davis' confinement is obviously a distinct question from the legality of the persistent tortures inflicted on him. Detention in custody is a means of securing a pri-soner until a court can pass upon his guilt. Any severity or torment not required for his safe keeping, is not only unauthorized by law, but is a usurpation of the functions of the jury and court. It assumes his guilt; but if guilt may be assumed beforehand, the trial is a mockery. It determines the nature of his punishment; the punishment of all crimes is fixed by the law. it must be declared, in each particular case, by the sentence of a judge, and can be inflicted

only after the sentence.

There is only one theory on which the tortures inflicted on Mr. Davis can by any possibility be justified, and that is a theory which has only a seeming application to his case. It may be claimed, and, in point of fact, is claimed. that Mr. Davis is a prisoner of war. It is not denied that there may be cases in which prisoners of war may be subjected to torture, under the laws of retaliation. It, while a war is still pending, wanton suffering is inflicted on prisoners by one side, the other may retaliate in kind as a means of putting a stop to such bar-barity. But the torture of Mr. Davis for the sufferings of our prisoners at Andersonville does not come under that rule. Retaliation in war inconveniences or even losses we shall have solid compensation in the impetus which war cannot fail to give to emigration hitherward. At the same time, it is clear that much depends upon the course taken by those whose doings is oftener infricatened than put is placed, the humanity of the threatener generally revoiting against the execution of his threat. It is never inflicted as a punishment, but only as a means of prevention. If our Government had judged retaliation properly, the time for resorting to s oftener threatened than put is practice, the

burden we all and a self-shall consider a way

it was while our prisoners were in Rebel hands, to procure a mitigation of their miseries. Retaliation siter their release is only so much wanton cruelty, since it can have none of the preventive effect which alone justifies retaliation. It is as absurd and airocious to retaliate on Jefferson Davis the sufferings of the Union prisoners at Andersonville, as it would have been in the British Government to have tortured Napoleon Bonaparte for his treatment of British prisoners. That illustrious captive complained, and French historians have never ceased to repeat the complaints, of the usage he received at St. Helena. But it differed from what Mr. Davis has experienced at Fortress Monroe, as a sick-chamber differs from a pest-house, or as a modern excommunitaliation after their release is only so much from a post-house, or as a modern excommuni-cation differs from the Spanish Inquisition. The general spirit in which the British Govprofessed to act may be gathered following official directions of Lord Bataurst: — "In committing so important a trust to British officers, the Prince Regent is sensible that it is not necessary" (note this expression, "not necessary," a clear implication that the ordinary recognition of soldierly honor sufficed to the control of soldierly honor suffic nary principles of soldierly honor sufficed to prevent hard treatment of the prostrate; of which examples may be tound in Grant's terms to Lee, Sherman's to Johnston, and the whole military life of General Scott), "not necessary to impress upon them his anxious desire that no greater measure of severity in respect to confinement or restriction be imposed than what is deemed necessary for the faithful discharge of that duty which the Admiral, as well as the Governor of St. Helena, must ever keep in mind—the periect security of General Bona-parte's person. Whatever, consistent with this great object, can be allowed in the shape of indulgence, his Royal Highness is confident will willingly be shown to the General."

If Sir Hudson Lowe did not always act in the humane and considerate spirit here inculcated, these instructions at least show in what light the British Government thought it due to its character to appear before the world. The British version of his actual treatment. densed by the Tory historian, Alison, 18, in the

main, true:-"But while all must regret that it should have been necessary, under any circumstances, to act with even seeming harshness towards so great a man, yet jus-tice can see nothing to condemn in the conduct of the British Government, whatever it may do as to want of courtesy in the Governor of the Island. It was indispensable to the peace of the world to prevent his escape; and the expedition from Elba had shown that no reliance could be placed upon either his professions or his treaties. Detention and secure custody were, therefore, unavoidable, and every comfort consistent with these objects was afforded him by the British Government. He was allowed the society of the friends who had accompanied him in his exile; he had books in abundance to him in his exite; he had books in abundance to amuse his leisure hours; champagne and burgundy were his daily beverage; and the bill of fare of his table, which is given by Las Casa, as a proof of the severity of the British Covernment, would be thought the height of luxury by most persons in a state of illerty." state of liberty."

The nearest resemblance (and the distance i infinite!) to any such personal indignity as was practised upon Mr. Davis by putting him in irons, was the French action, invented by Count Montholon, and repeated by Thiers, respecting the demand that Napoleon, seon after he went on board the Bellerophon, should surrender his sword. The story, as told by Montholon, is like the prologue to a tragedy. Lord Keith, as the lively imagination of Montholon represented it, said to Napoleon in a voice stifled with emotion, "England demands your sword." The Emperor, with a convulsive movement, put his hand on the hilt. The terrible expression of his counter nance was his only reply. His expression never appeared more awful, more superhuman. The old Admiral cowered; his great figure seemed to collapse; his head, whitened by years, fell upon his breast, like that of a culprit humiliated before his condemnation. The Emperor kept his sword. The good taste of Thiers avoids the melo-dramatic tone of this description, but he conveys the idea that Napoleon would have done execution with his sword sooner than have surrendered it, and have sacrificed his life on the spot, making the weapon a costly trophy to its captors. English writers have pronounced Montholon's story a "pure fiction;" but the French recital and the English demai equally assume that depriving the fallen warrior of his weapon would have been, under the circum stances, an unwarrantable indignity; the sword being worn, not as a weapon, but as a badge or personal ornament. Compare this story with the hideous scene described by Doctor Craven of roowering by soldiers and black smiths, of Mr. Davis' frantic resistance to be put in irons, and then judge between the two sets of notions as to what is allowable in the treatment of such prisoters.

Mr. Davis is regarded as less a monster, by our people, than Napoleon was by the English dur-ing the greater part of his career. The massacre at Jaffa, the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, and other atrocities charged upon Napoleon, have no parallel in anything ever done by Mr. Davis, who, in the character of a belligerent, committed no crimes, any further than the war itself was a crime. His mistake, and that of his confederates, was in supposing that the allegiance they owned to their States was superior to the allegiance due to the Federal Government. this doctrine were true, it would absolve them from guilt. That they believed it true nobody doubts; and though this belief repairs no mis-chief, it should mitigate the usual condemnation pronounced upon men who were rather deluded

than intentionally disloyal. But when we come round to this question of disloyalty, it is apparent that if Mr. Davis is held as a traitor, retallatory torture cannot be pflicted on him as a prisoner of war, even if belligerency had not ended, or even if retro-spective vengeance were one of the rights of war. As a traitor, he has the right of every criminal—the right to a speedy and impartial trial, and to exemption from any punishment but detention till after a judicial sentence. To pretend that the tortures and indignities inflicted on Mr. Davis were necessary to prevent his escape, is preposterous. Did Stanton sup-pose a broken old man would gnaw through massive stone walls and heavy iron grates with his teeth, that he thought it necessary to chain him? The impression made by Doctor Craven's book abroad will be most unfavorable to our national character, and will be almost as unjust as unfavorable, since what is discreditable in its contents was the work of the single base mind at the head of the War Department.

# The Exploded Europe in Congress.

From the Daily News. The faint hopes of peace in Europe, to which the announcement that a Conference had been called by the neutral powers had given rise, have been proved fallacious by the abandonment of the proposed Congress, owing, ostensibility, to the refusal of Austria to join it unless guarantees were given beforehand that no power represented in it should gain any territorial aggrandizement through its action. Under these circumstances it is argued that Austria is responsible for the war that now seems inevitable-and which possibly, at this writing, is in progress-and is charged with being the turber of Europe. But the circumstances under which the Congress was called, and the ends to be attained, were all unfavorable to the tuture of Austria, and hence is it that a due sense of her dignity and a regard for her national inte-rests have led her to refuse to become a sharer in her own degradation and a partaker in the

game of her own spoliation.

The fact is, as is shown from the beginning of the existing controversy, commencing with the Schleswig-Holstein muddle and ending with the apparent entry or France into the questions at issue—that Austria has been constantly the victim of the political machinations of the ambitious diplomats of Europe, and the pivot on which has turned the political wheel of for-tune. Her trouble with Prussia, a month and a half ago, arose from the expressed determination of that power to annex the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to her territory; a move to which Austria, for reasons of her own, demurred. Thus brought into antagonism with Prussia, a new peril menaced her. Availing herself of the troubles in which Austria found herself, Italy made her preparations for sharing in the threat-

of the spide "Josef" on the

ened war, and made no secret of her intention to wrest Venetia from the Austrian power. Then, about that time, Napoleon began to talk of the about that time, Napoleon began to talk of the treaties of 1816—treaties whereby Venetia accused to Austria—and of his "detestation" of them. People saw in that deciaration a threat to join in the gathering of the clans that were being marshalled for that power's overthrow, and speculations were rite upon the fate of the Kaiser and his traditionary empire.

When, however, the crisis seemed imminent, and when by dint of loud talk and much configuration the records marshalled was made configuration.

sion the popular mind was made confused as to the real hazards at stake, a congress to regulate the troubles that threatened to end in war was proposed by France. This Congress was to meet for no other purpose than to diplomatize Austria out of every position that she had assumed, and to defend which she has organized an army of eight hundred thousand men. And now comes in the announcement that Austria has dissolved the hopes of peace by her refusal to join the the hopes of peace by her relusal to join the profered peace-making convention without a warranty from the other parties thereto that no power—herself included—shall emerge from the Congress with a mile more of territorial possession than when she entered it. This decision blocks Napoleon's game on the Rhine; compels Victor Emanuel to suck his thumbs for Veneus; deprives Prussia of the coveted Elbe Duchies, and leaves the whole quarrel, with all its weighty conclusions, subject to the final and risky test of the sword.

That Austria, by her refusal to lend her countenance to the insulting conference that was called to ber dishonor, has preserved her national dignity, is manifest. In the catastrophe of battle that the ambitions and avarice of her neighbor will force upon her, she may be so far worsted as to shorn not only of Venctia, but of the greater part of her territory. She may see again the gliter of French eagles in the streets of her capital, and in the gardens of the Schoenbronn the uniform of the Garibaldian volunteers may place with a transfer may be a supply to the schoenbronn of the gardens of the Schoenbronn the uniform of the Garibaldian volunteers may place with a transfer mission between the schoenbronn than the same supply to the schoenbronn that the same supply the same supply that the same supply thas the same supply that the same supply that the same supply that glare with a strange crimson hue. But if, even with those disheartening results of his refusal to shorn of his inheritance, the Kaiser should say that he did not sacrifice the Austrian honor to the demands of an armed combination of enemies, the world could not but testify to the courage with which he dared the essay at arms. indeed, it be true, as it is whispered, that Russia-with her eye upon the Danubian principalities and upon the Turk-has tendered her support to Austria in secret, then will there be a greater chance that Austria will still maintain Venetia, and that Schleswig-Holstein will choose their own rulers after all.

-A cargo of copper ingots from the mines of Lake Superior has arrived at Chicago, the first shipment, direct from the mines, that has ever been made to that port.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

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nical: MINING fand METALIUHGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TEADL and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGE, and FHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Chculars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pennsylvania April 4, 1868. 510 A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE

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EDWARD SHIPPEN, President.

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LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, Littiz P O., Lancaster co EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

A PRIL 21, 1866. EXCHANGE HOTEL.

ATLANTIC CITY.

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none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar. Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music tree of charge.

J. WILLETT, PROPRIETOR 14 lm

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